Socio-linguistic study of second language acquisition of under graduate college students in Jalgaon District

Synopsis Submitted to the

Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University Nanded

For the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in

English

By

Waghmare Preeti Dhondiba

(M.A. English, SET)

Under the Guidance of

Dr. Bhogle Vinay

(M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.)

Assistant Professor

Department of English, Degloor College, Degloor

Research Center –School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies

S.R.T.M.U.Nanded

1.1 Introduction :-

Language is a system of communication which consists of the development, acquisition, maintenance and use of complex systems of communication, particularly the human ability to do so; and a language is any specific example of such a system.

The scientific study of language is called linguistics. Questions concerning the philosophy of language, such as whether words can represent experience, have been debated at least since Gorgias and Plato in ancient Greece. Thinkers such as Rousseau have argued that language originated from emotions while others like Kanthave held that it originated from rational and logical thought. 20th-century philosophers such as Wittgenstein argued that philosophy is really the study of language. Major figures in linguistics include Ferdinand de Saussure and Noam Chomsky.

Definition of language:-

As an object of linguistic study, "language" has two primary meanings: an abstract concept, and a specific linguistic system, e.g. "French". The Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, who defined the modern discipline of linguistics, first explicitly formulated the distinction using the French word *langage* for language as a concept, *langue* as a specific instance of a language system, and *parole* for the concrete usage of speech in a particular language.[4]

When speaking of language as a general concept, definitions can be used which stress different aspects of the phenomenon.[5] These definitions also entail different approaches and understandings of language, and they also inform different and often incompatible schools of linguistic theory.[6] Debates about the nature and origin of language go back to the ancient world. Greek philosophers such as Gorgias and Plato debated the relation between words, concepts and reality. Gorgias argued that language could represent neither the objective experience nor human experience, and that communication and truth were therefore impossible. Plato maintained that communication is possible because language represents ideas and concepts that exist independently of, and prior to.

Linguistics-

In the 1960s, Noam Chomsky formulated the generative theory of language. According to this theory, the most basic form of language is a set of syntactic rules that is universal for all humans

and which underlies the grammars of all human languages. This set of rules is called Universal Grammar; for Chomsky, describing it is the primary objective of the discipline of linguistics. Thus, he considered that the grammars of individual languages are only of importance to linguistics insofar as they allow us to deduce the universal underlying rules from which the observable linguistic variability is generated.[44]

In opposition to the formal theories of the generative school, functional theories of language propose that since language is fundamentally a tool, its structures are best analyzed and understood by reference to their functions. Formal theories of grammar seek to define the different elements of language and describe the way they relate to each other as systems of formal rules or operations, while functional theories seek to define the functions performed by language and then relate them to the linguistic elements that carry them out.[17][note 2] The framework of cognitive linguistics interprets language in terms of the concepts (which are sometimes universal, and sometimes specific to a particular language) which underlie its forms. Cognitive linguistics is primarily concerned with how the mind creates meaning through language.

1.2 Statement of the Problem:-

This view of language is associated with the study of language in pragmatic, cognitive, and interactive frameworks, as well as in sociolinguistics and linguistic anthropology. Functionalist theories tend to study grammar as dynamic phenomena, as structures that are always in the process of changing as they are employed by their speakers. This view places importance on the study of linguistic typology, or the classification of languages according to structural features, as it can be shown that processes of grammaticalization tend to follow trajectories that are partly dependent on typology. Language and linguistics is very essential for learning English so researcher here selected topic on "**Socio-linguistic study of second language acquisition of under graduate college students in Jalgaon District"**

1.3Objective of the study:- The various objectives of the study are as below.

1. To study the technical difficulties of English language by students in degree colleges.
2. To identify the perception of by English language students in degree colleges.
3. To apprehend the social difficulties of English language students.

4. To define the psychological difficulties of English language students.

5. To examine the information transfer difficulties of English language students.

6. To analyze the situational difficulties of English language students.

7. To find out the operational difficulties of English language students.

1.4 Hypothesis of the Study:-

1.Difficulties of English language students in Degree Colleges depends upon technical barriers.

2.Difficulties of English language in Degree Colleges depends upon perception of students' adversities

3.Difficulties of English language students in Degree Colleges depends upon social problems

4.Difficulties of English language students in Degree Colleges depends upon psychological scruples

5.Difficulties of English language students in Degree Colleges depends upon information transfer obstacles.

1.5 Necessity of proposed research:-

Estimates of the number of human languages in the world vary between 5,000 and 7,000. However, any precise estimate depends on a partly arbitrary distinction between languages and dialects. Natural languages are spoken or signed, but any language can be encoded into secondary media using auditory, visual, or tactile stimuli – for example, in whistling, signed, or braille. This is because human language is modality-independent. Depending on philosophical perspectives regarding the definition of language and meaning, when used as a general concept, "language" may refer to the cognitive ability to learn and use systems of complex communication, or to describe the set of rules that makes up these systems, or the set of utterances that can be produced from those rules. All languages rely on the process of semiosisto relate signs to particular meanings. Oral, manual and tactile languages contain a phonological system that governs how symbols are used to form sequences known as words or morphemes, and a syntactic system that governs how words and morphemes are combined to form phrases and utterances.

1.6 Importance of Study:-

The primary factor driving SLA appears to be the language input that learners receive. Learners become more advanced the longer they are immersed in the language they are learning, and the more time they spend doing free voluntary reading. The input hypothesis developed by linguist Stephen Krashen makes a distinction between language acquisition and language learning (acquisition–learning distinction),[1] claiming that acquisition is a subconscious process, whereas learning is a conscious one. According to this hypothesis, the acquisition process in L2 (Language 2) is the same as L1 (Language 1) acquisition. The learning process is consciously learning and inputting the language being learned.[2] However, this goes as far as to state that input is all that is required for acquisition. Subsequent work, such as the interaction hypothesis and the comprehensible output hypothesis, has suggested that opportunities for output and for interaction may also be necessary for learners to reach more advanced levels.

1.7 North Maharashtra University

North Maharashtra University Jalgaon was established in 1990 after separating it from the University of Pune but started its academic and administration functioning from 1991 to 1992. University is recognized under section 2 (f) and 12 (B). University is extended in three districts as like Jalgaon, Dhule and Nandurbar. The University has opened door to tribal area in khandesh region because of in khandesh region especially Nandurbar District majority people belong to tribal. Presently Prof. Dr.P.P.Patil is a vice chancellor of University from Oct. 2016. There are 220 affiliated colleges and 04 universities recognize research centers. The university is well equipped with infrastructure as like examination section, central library, separate building for each school, indoor stadium, guest house, shikshan bhavan, hostel for students, quarters for staff, central school, bank, laborites and other developed infrastructural. In this university there are eight faculty as like Arts and fine arts, Commerce and management, Science, engineering and technology.

1.8 Jalgaon District-

Jalgaon is a district of Maharashtra, India, earlier known as **East Khandesh**until 21 October 1960. It has an area of 11,765 km² and a population of 4,224,442 as of the 2011 census.[1] Its headquarters is the city of Jalgaon.

It is bordered by the state of Madhya Pradesh to the north and by the districts of Buldhana to the east, Jalna to the southeast, Aurangabad to the south, Nashik to the southwest, and Dhule to the west.

1.9 Research Methodology

Keeping in view the objectives of the present research and questionnaire was designated. The data will be collected through the medium of questionnaire by students of various colleges to Jalgaon districs.The collected data and information analyze using statically method and techniques of research methodology and secondary data collected from various reference books, journals, e-resource ,magazine, newspapers, articles and conference proceeding etc. The selection of the science teachers was based on the using internet and electronic resources for their academic purpose.

1.10 Chapter scheme

Chapter one: Introduction

The work on this thesis divided into six chapters. Chapter one is an introduction and it talks about the importance of teaching vocabulary. \t covers the basic skeleton of every research, like statements of the problem, questions of the research and the hypothesis.

Chapter two: Review of the relevant literature

Chapter two is divided into four parts. Review of literature which covers recent research done in the area of Vocabulary Learning Strategies, types of meaning, word formation process and Computer Aided Language Learning (CALL).

Chapter three: Methodology

the research and data collection Chapter three is dedicated to the methodology used to carry out the research, identifies the subjects and setting of the study and evaluates the instruments used - questionnaires, test and interviews.

Chapter four: Data analysis and results

Chapter four is the most significant part in this research. It deals with the data analysis and findings. It presents statistical analysis of the questionnaire, and the findings of the interviews.

Chapter five: summary, conclusions and suggestions

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Research Student
Waghmare Preeti Dhondiba

Research Supervisor
Dr. Vinay Bhogle